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DIRTY STREET CARS.

NEW YORK IS SUFFERING from the dirty street car, an affliction from which Salt Lake is far from free, as some hundreds of witnesses will testify. George A. Soper, writing in the January number of the Municipal Journal and Engineers, tells about some investigations he has recently made in this connection. If the conditions in the metropolis are as bad as he says they are we may almost wonder that any of the inhabitants manage to escape diseases of various sorts.

It is said that the average adult takes into his lungs about 200 cubic inches of air per minute and exhales the same quantity of vitiated air. Fresh air contains, according to this expert, about three parts of carbonic acid gas per 10,000 volumes, while air that has been breathed contains 441 parts per 10,000. It would seem, then, that about fifty cubic feet of air per person should be admitted to street cars every minute. Of course this is not done, either in New York, Salt Lake or elsewhere.

Mr. Soper says he found the air in some New York cars to contain 26.2 parts of carbonic acid gas. The only ventilation had through the opening of doors to admit or discharge passengers. In considerably less than half the cars examined, the narrow transoms along the sides of the roof were nearly all closed. The results, to those who are compelled to use these conveyances, are, says Mr. Soper, "a reduction of the heart action, increase in the rate of respiration, tendency toward headache, loss of appetite, reduction of vitality, nervous exhaustion and, in severe cases, nausea."

This is truly a catalogue of evils which we should all seek to avoid. In addition, though, we have the germs that abide in the cocoa matting used in some cars. It is said that 4,000,000 bacteria have been found in a fibre an inch and a half long. They were taken into the lungs with the foul air and the combination produces almost any disease you care to mention. As a remedy for the evil Mr. Soper suggests the adoption of stringent laws against overcrowding the cars, as well as laws requiring the companies to keep the cars clean.

The trouble about the overcrowding law is that the people themselves would make it a dead letter. Everybody has seen in Salt Lake and elsewhere one car crowded to suffocation while a car immediately behind it is comparatively empty. To make the statute effective a penalty should also be provided for people who insist on getting into a car that is already loaded. The clean car law should be enforced and one should be passed in Utah.

THE ST. LOUIS CASE.

IF THE PASSENGERS on the American line steamer St. Louis can prove the case against the company they think they will be able to prove, they should be entitled to damages. The old adage that "all's well that ends well" does not apply in this instance. It may not be true that any passenger sustained actual pecuniary loss, although one claims to be some thousands of dollars loser because he did not reach this country in time to take up a certain option, but the mental suffering the unfortunate voyagers must have experienced was sufficient to form the basis of an action in court.

It appears that the St. Louis was in no condition to make a trip across the Atlantic, during a stormy period of the year, with hundreds of passengers in her cabins. The condition of the vessel was known to the company, because no denial has been made of the statement that the St. Louis was to go into dry dock for repairs immediately upon her arrival here. Her boilers were in a leaky condition and was liable at any moment to fall a victim to the wind and the waves.

Nevertheless, the company, for the sake of the passage money paid by the travelers, placed their lives in jeopardy. During a period covering almost twice as much time as that ordinarily consumed in a similar voyage, the St. Louis passengers hardly knew when they went to bed whether the boat would live until morning or not. More through good luck than through good management the ship reached her port in safety, but it will be a long time before the passengers forget their experience.

And, while of course the anxiety of those whose loved ones were on the apparently doomed boat has no commercial value, still it entitled to some consideration. Thousands of people in the United States and elsewhere passed sleepless nights because of the slow trip of the St. Louis. From hour to hour they waited, their dread growing greater all the while. It was not until suspense had developed almost into certainty of disaster that the good news that the steamer had been sighted was received.

HAZING AT ANNAPOLIS.

IT SEEMS TO THE HERALD that the brutal hazing administered to Cadet Pearson at Annapolis is not receiving the public notice the case deserves. Pearson, a first class man, seems to have been selected by the upper class cadets as a special object of wrath. He was teased and bedeviled and tormented in various ways, and finally he fainted under the treatment. When he recovered consciousness he

declined to submit to any further indignity. Pearson was then accused of being a coward. He was told that to wipe the stigma away he must fight with a man to be selected by his fellow cadets. He consented and the battle followed. According to all reports, it was held under the most approved and most brutal rules of the prize ring. How brutal the contest was may be judged by the fact that Pearson's jawbone was broken and yet this "coward" fought four rounds after his injury, and would have fought longer if a cadet had not interfered.

It is almost incredible that these things should have taken place under the very noses of the Annapolis authorities, as it were, without their discovering them sooner. Some months ago the statement was made that hazing had ceased, both at West Point and at Annapolis. With regard to the former academy the statement is probably correct for these young men have recently had a lesson which is likely to do away with hazing there for a long time to come. West Point is clean in this respect, but Annapolis needs a going over.

It should not be hard to fix the responsibility for the Pearson case, and when that responsibility is fixed, the culprits should be turned out of the academy in disgrace, as the West Pointers were. The Herald has no objection to boyish fun. The spirit of young men will run away with them sometimes, but there is no occasion for brutality. It is a great pity that Pearson didn't have the strength and science to whip all of his tormentors, singly or en masse, but he didn't, and the authorities must act.

A great cry has been raised recently for a larger navy and for more officers to command it, but we can better afford to do without a navy or officers for it than to turn Annapolis into a training school for pugilists.

The New York American has purchased several thousand tons of coal and is selling it to the poor people of the metropolis by the pal at cost. For advertising purposes? Well, yes; but it is the kind of advertising that will bring warmth and comfort and good cheer into many a poverty-stricken home. Yellow? Yes, the flames from that coal will be yellow, perhaps, but the people who sit by them will bless the New York American just the same.

City Engineer Kelsey is entitled to a raise in salary. He is one of the most faithful workers in any of the city's departments. In recent months his labors have been considerably increased, but his compensation has been kept at the old standard. There isn't an engineer in the United States, in all probability, with Mr. Kelsey's responsibilities, who doesn't receive a larger salary than Salt Lake's city engineer.

Auditor Reiser thinks the council should give him a deputy. We second the motion. By all means give the auditor a man who can keep the accounts of his office in proper shape. As long as we can't have a new auditor for nearly a year to come, let us have the next best thing.

The disruption of a New York Sunday school is threatened because a class of white girls refuses to permit a small colored girl to occupy a seat therein. Evidently the youngsters believe that the exterior as well as the interior should be washed whiter than snow.

A Pennsylvania man has been fined because he swore at his hired girl for not getting up early in the morning. He should have been fined. The man who isn't able to appreciate such a blessing as a hired girl ought to be locked up somewhere for an indefinite period.

Doubtless Governor Wells is convinced that the senatorial commission he is getting ready to sign would look a great deal better if it contained the name of Heber M. Wells somewhere along in the body of the document instead of at the end.

Our morning contemporary gleefully prints a story about a man who gave a newsboy 50 cents rather than take a copy of that paper. We should think our contemporary would prefer to keep such a matter dark.

Draper has gotten into line with a commercial club all its own. The Herald hopes the organization will meet with the unbounded success it unquestionably deserves.

Now the ministers have formed a state association. We rather think that will finish Apostle-Senator Smoot-maybe.

AS REGARDS MR. SMOOT.

(Washington Post.)
On esthetic grounds we object to Smoot to be the name rather. We have had some queer names in congress—Mudd, Booz, Snook, Loudenslager, Quigg, whole lots of them—and we have always felt that their parents were to blame. Smoot impresses us in the same way. He reminds us of Shakespeare's mistake about the rose. If it were any of our business, we should protest against "Smoot" as an addition to the roll of the United States senate. Not on personal but on artistic grounds. For all we know, Smoot may be just as capable and patriotic and useful as any Marmaduke or Jones of them all. We simply wish he had some other name.

As it happens, however, the choice of a senator from Utah rests with the people of that state. No matter whether they object to his name or his religion, or to his habits or to the cut of his hair, people living outside of Utah have nothing to do with Utah's selection of a senator—nothing whatsoever—and when such people undertake to meddle they deserve and should receive a vigorous and well-aimed snub. The chances all are that not more than one out of a hundred of those who are protesting against Smoot know anything at all about him or are competent to pronounce judgment upon his qualifications.

The fact that Mr. Smoot is an official of the Mormon church has nothing to do with the case. All churches and sects, all religions, in fact, are equal before our laws. If the Methodists, Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, being dominant in the leading party in a state, were to send a bishop to the senate, who would deem it the duty of outsiders to interfere? It is not charged that Mr. Smoot is a polygamist or that even if he were a polygamist, it would be for the senate, and the senate alone, to decide whether he should hold a seat in that body.

SOCIETY.

The luncheon given by Mrs. Albert Cooper Allen yesterday in honor of Mrs. H. L. Miller was one of the prettiest of those which have followed the holidays. The tables were spread in the two parlors and the dining room and the rooms were darkened and then lighted with the faintest of candles on each table. The color scheme was carried out elaborately in pink, white and green, and the flowers used were carnations. Place cards tied with ribbons of the pink were round cards done in the three colors, and showed figures of society girls at golf, tennis or ping pong. The guests numbered nearly fifty, the ladies invited to meet Mrs. Miller being Mrs. Miles, formerly of Portland, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Mears of Portland, Mrs. Sol Siegel, Mrs. Oberdorfer, Mrs. Pardee, Mrs. Barth, Mrs. Hepburn, Mrs. W. Mont Perry, Mrs. Pearsall, Mrs. Glen, Mrs. Ferris, Mrs. McLaughlin, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. James E. Jennings, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Ellerbeck, and the Misses Judge, Dooly, Sadler, Anderson, Burke, Keogh, Dern and Noble.

An engagement announcement which will be of interest to a large number of Salt Lake people is that of Miss Olive Foster of Shreveport, La., and Mr. Felix McWille Williams. The announcement was made by the bride's mother, Mrs. James Foster, and the marriage will take place with a very elaborate ceremony on Wednesday, the 28th of the month. The bride will be given away by her brother, Mr. William L. Foster, and will be attended by her two sisters, Mrs. McMillan, wife of the governor, and Mrs. Foster Combs. Later the bride and groom will be given a party at the home of Mr. Williams, who will spend the present day out of the year abroad. Miss Foster spent some time in the city last year and made many warm friends. She is one of the best known young ladies of Louisiana.

The marriage of Miss Minnie Thompson and Mr. Arthur Campbell of Chicago took place last Monday evening. The ceremony was performed by Brigham T. Cannon, and the bride was attended by Miss Fennie Peterson as bridesmaid, while Mr. Alonzo T. Hyde was the groomsmen. Professor Anderson played the Mendelssohn wedding march prior to the ceremony. After a short reception Mr. and Mrs. Campbell left for a trip to the coast.

Mrs. William H. King was at home yesterday afternoon, and the home was filled during the hours of the afternoon with callers. Mrs. King was assisted by her mother, Mrs. F. M. Lyman, Mrs. Dunyon, Mrs. George Reid and Miss Cunningham. During the afternoon Mrs. Dunyon delighted her listeners with a number of vocal selections.

The hop planned for Friday evening at the post is to be one of the most elaborate given so far. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Forman will be the hostesses, and the affair will be managed by Captain Harbison and Lieutenant Heldt.

Miss Jean Spencer left Sunday morning for Pacific Grove, where she will be the guest for the next six weeks of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Burton.

Captain Ham is a new arrival at the military post.

Mrs. Jennie Nelson of Ogden spent yesterday in the city.

Miss Mabel Renshaw has returned to the city after an absence of nearly a year in Butte, and is at home to her friends at 334 East Second South street.

Mrs. William Reid entertained at a delightfully informal tea yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Judge and Mr. Frank Judge have returned from a short trip to California. Mrs. Judge and Miss Katherine will leave very shortly for an extended trip through the Orient.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Armstrong of Park City left yesterday morning for a trip to the coast.

Miss Lucile Sears will leave tomorrow morning for Provo, where she will spend a few days with the Misses Bachman.

Mr. Thomas O'Connor left early in the week for St. Joseph, Mo., where he will be married the latter part of the month to Miss Ida Limpus. Later they will return to Salt Lake to make their home.

ANCIENT AZTEC CITY.

Underlying the present capital of the Mexican republic are the ruins of an earth covered ruins of the ancient seat of the Aztec empire, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Recent discoveries prove it is a wonderful people, whose deeds are veiled in mystery, but whose crumbling ruins tell of the existence of a highly cultured, gentle, progressive race, whose cities were the corner-stone of the modern capital. Time and again writers on Mexican archaeology have stated that the foundation of the City of Mexico is made up of the ruins of the ancient Aztec city. Through the efforts of Captain Diaz, the son of President Diaz, the "grand old man" of Mexico, the truth of the statement, after years of uncertainty, has been fully demonstrated by the finds that have been made during recent excavations, undertaken under the auspices of Captain Diaz.

Within the past few months discoveries of the greatest archaeological importance have been made which promise to shed much new light on the history of the Aztecs and the history of this strange and highly civilized people. Captain Diaz has so far directed the majority of his discoveries right in the heart of the City of Mexico, only two squares east of the great plaza of Zocalo.

The First Excavations.
Some time ago it was decided by the Mexican government to rebuild the old palace on the corner of Relox and Cordoba streets, to make way for the new quarters for the department of justice. Suspicion had been long entertained that the excavations of the foundation of this building might reveal priceless treasures of a past age and an extinct and mysterious race.

covered them up again and leveled off the projecting one at the desired height had not young Diaz happened along just then.

He immediately ordered the men to go right on digging, cautioning them at the same time to use their tools carefully. Following a line parallel with the steps, a trench was opened the entire length of the building.

Sample of Statuary.
At the farther end of the trench, scarcely two feet below the surface, the men struck what appeared to be a round polished rock, around which they carefully worked, pulling the dirt out with their hands till they had disclosed a monolith weighing several tons, representing a tiger, recumbent, ready to spring.

A derrick was at once rigged up, and the sculptured rock hoisted out of the hole, when it was weighed and measured. Further excavations brought to light another rock, sculptured to represent a serpent's head, which corresponded with the two other subsequently uncovered, and which upon a careful investigation proved to be the corner pieces of the great wall inclosing the great temple Coatecali, or House of Many Gods, in which there dwelt 750 Aztec priests, the oldest and really most important of all of the old Aztec temples of worship. Truly an archaeological discovery of the greatest importance.

Besides the great pyramid rising in the center upon which they made their human sacrifices to the war god, there were within the vast domain of the temple seventy-five chapels devoted to the worship of special Aztec deities.

After the huge monoliths were removed, the men went on with their digging. As soon as the earth had been carefully removed every object found was cleaned and put aside for inspection and study.

The foot of the steps was finally reached at a depth of thirteen feet below the level of the present City of Mexico, where they rested on a solid base, or foundation of masonry, which without question was the level of the old Aztec City of Mexico, the City of Tenochtitlan. The present City of Mexico is, therefore, some thirteen feet above the level of the original city.

Many of the smaller objects, such as idols, remains of idols, incense burners, and ornaments, were found at the foot of the steps, just as they had been thrown down by the Spanish conquerors.

The stumps of two trees growing at the foot of the temple were also uncovered. These trees had evidently taken root after the destruction of the temple. They were found at irregular distances from the steps, and had the appearance of having grown spontaneously, just as the trees are found at the present day out of the ruined walls of other aboriginal cities.

In the Past.
(Philadelphia Press.)
Miss Sears—Did I tell you what I had intended to do on my thirtieth birthday?
Miss Jerz—No, but I am sure you did it.

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Others \$1.25 up to \$7.50.

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At \$2.25. Four styles.
At \$3.00. Two styles.
Others at \$3.75 up to \$25.00.

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At 25c. Four different styles.
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At 50c. Four styles.
At \$1.00. Six styles.
At \$1.50. Five styles.
At \$2.00. Six styles.
Others at \$3.75 to \$12.75.

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